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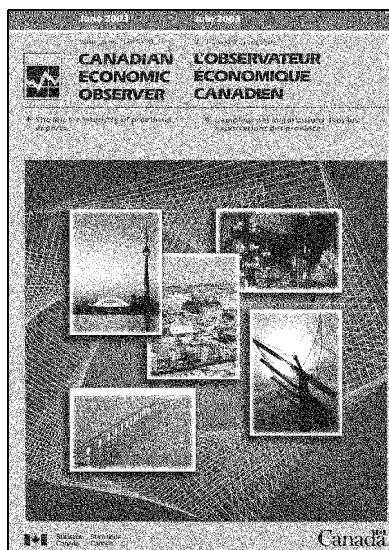
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 The low-income rate among the most recent immigrants to Canada almost doubled from 1980 to 1995, before easing back during the last half of the 1990s. As a result, the gap in the low-income rate between immigrants and Canadian-born people widened significantly during the past two decades.

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Canadian economic observer June 2003

The June issue of Statistics Canada's flagship publication for economic statistics, *Canadian economic observer*, analyses current economic conditions, summarizes the major economic events that occurred in May and presents a feature article on the import intensity of provincial exports. A separate statistical summary contains a wide range of tables and graphs on the principal economic indicators for Canada, the provinces and the major industrial nations.

The June 2003 issue of *Canadian economic observer*, Vol. 16, no. 6 (11-010-XPB, \$23/\$227) and its Internet edition (11-010-XIB, \$17/\$170) are now available. See *How to order products*. Visit the *Canadian economic observer's* page on Statistics Canada's website (www.statcan.ca). From the *Canadian statistics* page, choose *Economic conditions*, and then click on the banner ad for *Canadian economic observer*. For more information, contact Francine Roy (613-951-3627), Current Economic Analysis Group.



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MAJOR RELEASES

Low-income rates among immigrants 1980 to 2000

The low-income rate among the most recent immigrants to Canada almost doubled from 1980 to 1995, before easing back during the last half of the 1990s, according to a major new study that analyses data from the census.

As a result, the gap in the low-income rate between recent immigrants and Canadian-born individuals widened significantly during the past two decades.

In 1980, low-income rates among immigrants who had arrived between 1975 and 1980 were 1.4 times those of people born in Canada.

In 1990, low-income rates among immigrants who arrived between 1985 and 1990 were 2.1 times those of the Canadian-born; by 2000, low-income rates among recent immigrants were 2.5 times those of the Canadian-born. (For the purposes of this release, "recent" immigrants are those who arrived in Canada during the five years before the census in question.)

Changes in the characteristics of immigrants, such as their country of origin, education, language, age and family structure, were substantial during this period, and may have contributed to rising low-income rates among immigrants.

However, these factors accounted for less than one-half of the increase in low income among immigrants from 1980 to 2000, and likely considerably less than one-half. It is not possible to be more precise because of issues in interpreting the analytical results.

The increase in low-income rates was widespread among recent immigrants in all education levels, all age groups and language types, and for those in all family types. There was some variation by region of origin.

Rates rose primarily among immigrants from the newer regions of origin from which a large and rising share of immigrants originates, notably Asia (except Southeast Asia), Africa and Southern Europe. Rates fell marginally among recent immigrants from the United States, the Caribbean, Western Europe and Southeast Asia, but collectively these regions accounted for only 17% of recent immigrants in 2001. The overall rise, however, did not stem solely from an increase in a certain type of immigrant.

The low-income rates of recent immigrants fall with time spent in Canada. There are signs that the higher the low-income rate at entry, for example among immigrants entering during the 1990s, the faster the decline (improvement) as they acquire Canadian experience.

Low-income rates rise among successive groups of immigrants

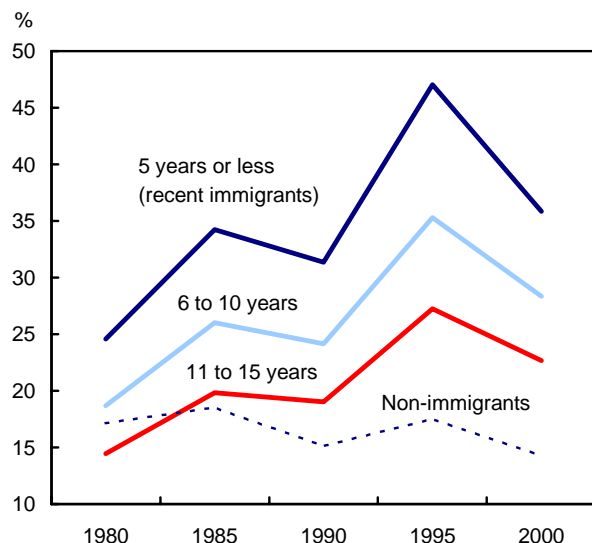
During the past two decades, low-income rates have increased among successive groups of newly-arrived immigrants.

In 1980, 24.6% of immigrants who had arrived during the previous five-year period were below Statistics Canada's low-income cutoffs. By 1990, the low-income rate among recent immigrants had increased to 31.3%. After peaking at 47.0% in 1995, the rate fell back significantly to 35.8% in 2000.

Long-term comparisons are best made using years that are in comparable positions in the business cycle, in this case 1980, 1990 and 2000 — all years that are roughly at the peak of economic activity. This comparison indicates a long-term upward trend in the low-income rate, and one that was not associated with poorer general economic conditions in 2000. The national unemployment rate was in fact only 6.8% in 2000, lower than it was in 1990 (8.1%) or 1980 (7.5%).

Furthermore, the trend was not associated with a general rise in low-income rates in Canada, since among the Canadian-born population, the low-income rate declined from 17.2% in 1980 to 14.3% in 2000.

Low-income rates of immigrants by number of years in Canada



Although the increase in low-income rates was greatest among recently arrived immigrants, it was also observed among those in Canada for a number of years.

For example, among immigrants who have been in Canada between 6 and 10 years, the low-income rate rose from 18.7% in 1980 to 28.4% in 2000. Among immigrants who have been in Canada between 11 and 15 years, the rate rose from 14.4% to 22.7% over the same period.

Only among immigrants in Canada for more than 20 years did rates not rise. This population more closely resembled the Canadian-born in terms of low-income trends.

Low-income rates rose among immigrants, fell among the Canadian-born

Among the Canadian-born population as a whole, low-income rates declined during the past two decades, while they increased among most immigrant groups.

Among all immigrants as a group, the low-income rate rose from 17.0% in 1980 to 20.2% in 2000. Among recent immigrants, it rose from 24.6% to 35.8%.

However, the low-income rate fell among most Canadian-born groups. For the Canadian-born population as a whole, the low-income rate declined from 17.2% in 1980 to 14.3% in 2000.

Even among some of the more vulnerable Canadian-born populations with traditionally high low-income rates, there were improvements during the two decades. For example, among seniors, the rate fell 12.5 percentage points; among single-parent families, it fell 16.0 percentage points during the past 20 years.

As a result, most of the increase in the low-income rate during the 1990s — in particular in Toronto, Vancouver and Montréal, which have significant immigrant populations — was concentrated among immigrants.

However, this pertained to change over time. In terms of levels, most of the low-income population is not immigrant. Immigrants constituted 29% of the low-income population in Canada in 2000, compared with 22% of the total population. In 1980, they made up 20% of both the low-income population and total population.

Low-income rates fall as immigrants acquire Canadian experience

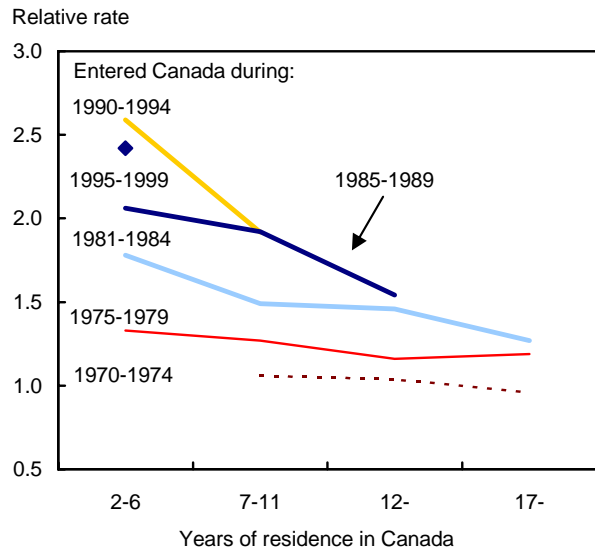
As newly arrived immigrants acquire experience in Canada, their low-income rates fall, both in actual levels and relative to the Canadian-born population.

In general, the higher the low-income rate at time of entry, the faster it declines as Canadian experience is acquired.

For example, the low-income rate of immigrants who arrived in Canada between 1981 and 1984, measured shortly after they arrived, was 1.8 times that of Canadian-born people. However, after 17 to 21 years in Canada, their rate fell to about 1.3 times the rate among Canadian-born people.

Among the group that arrived in Canada between 1990 and 1994, low-income rates were well above those of the group that entered in the late 1980s. However, after spending seven to 11 years in Canada, both groups had the same low-income rate. This suggests that there is some "catch-up" taking place, as immigrants in more recent years, who have higher low-income rates at entry, see their rates fall faster with time spent in Canada.

Low-income rates of immigrants compared with non-immigrants, by years of residence in Canada



Why the increase in low-income among immigrants?

In spite of the needs of the knowledge-based economy, having a university degree — no matter what the discipline — did not protect recent immigrants from a rising probability of having a low income.

In fact, the gap in low-income rates between the Canadian-born and recent immigrants was highest among those who had a university degree, particularly those with applied science degrees.

So why the increase in low-income among immigrants? The major component of family income is earnings, so the well-documented decline in an immigrant's earnings at the time of arrival is obviously

associated with the rise in low income to a considerable extent.

One factor affecting earnings may have been poor economic conditions in Canada at time of entry, particularly for entrants of the early 1990s. Immigrants arriving in Canada in the early to mid-1990s in particular entered a labour market with virtually no full-time employment growth.

In addition, there were generally deteriorating outcomes for labour market entrants in general, including young Canadians, who have experienced declining earnings over the past 20 years. Immigrants are part of the new labour market entrants group, and would be affected by the same trends.

There were also declining returns for foreign work experience, as during the 1990s Canadian firms may have recognized experience obtained in other countries

less than they used to. Higher education credentials from foreign universities may also have received less recognition.

And finally, there was a rapid increase in the domestic supply of highly educated young Canadians. While the demand for highly educated people increased rapidly in Canada, so too did the supply.

The research paper *The rise in low-income rates among immigrants in Canada* (11F0019MIE2003198, free) is now available on Statistics Canada's website (www.statcan.ca). From the *Studies* page, under *Browse periodicals and series*, choose *Free and for sale*, then *Analytical Studies Branch*.

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Garnett Picot (613-951-8214), Business and Labour Market Analysis Division. ■

OTHER RELEASES

Travel between Canada and other countries April 2003

International travel in and out of Canada continued to suffer in April, as the war in Iraq reached its peak and concerns about SARS resulted in a week-long travel advisory from the World Health Organization (WHO).

Travel between Canada and other countries dropped in every major category compared with March and continued its downward trend since December 2002.

The number of visitors to Canada fell 5.8% from March, and the number of Canadians heading for the United States and overseas nations declined 6.2%. (Unless otherwise specified, data are seasonally adjusted).

In April, an estimated 2.9 million travellers arrived in Canada from the United States, a 5.4% decline from March and a 17.4% drop from December 2002. April recorded the lowest monthly figure since May 1994. These declines coincided with significant media coverage on the SARS situation and a travel advisory issued on April 23 by the WHO.

Ontario was hardest hit by the drop in American visitors. Numbers in April declined 8.7% from March and 21.2% from December. This is especially significant, as over 60% of visitors from the United States come through Ontario. Quebec and the Prairies also recorded declines from March and December. British Columbia posted a 0.5% increase from March, although it still had a 13.8% drop in numbers from December. Only the Atlantic provinces had more US visitors compared with March (+7.1%) and December (+3.8%).

Overnight travel from the United States to Canada suffered a 12.6% decline from March. Overnight air travel dropped 15.0%, and overnight car travel fell 10.9%. Same-day car trips by Americans to Canada also fell 5.6% in April.

Canadian travel to the United States also dropped; an estimated 2.5 million Canadians travelled south of the border in April, down 5.7% from March. The number of overnight trips by Canadians to the United States in April was down 16.3% from December 2002, the lowest monthly figure since December 1986.

Same-day car travel by Canadians was also affected. Just over 1.5 million Canadians made such trips to the United States in April, down 4.3% from March and 14.0% from December 2002. April was the second lowest month on record for same-day car travel by Canadians to the United States since the series began in January 1972 (the lowest month was January 1982).

Travel to Canada from overseas countries was down substantially in April. More than 276,000 people arrived in Canada from countries other than the United States, down 10.3% from March.

Nine of Canada's top 12 overseas markets incurred declines in both same-day and overnight trips. Travel from Hong Kong plummeted 31.8%, followed closely by South Korea (-29.1%) and Japan (-29.0%). However, the number of visitors from Mexico increased 34.6%.

Compared with December, overseas travel to Canada was down 21.6% in April, with all 12 top markets recording declines. Hong Kong (-45.6%), Japan (-40.1%) and South Korea (-37.8%) all registered substantial losses.

British Columbia and Ontario have suffered the most from the decline in overseas visitors, declining 13.0% and 15.7% from March, respectively. Compared with December, the impact is even more significant — a drop of 26.0% in British Columbia and 27.2% in Ontario. With over two-thirds of overseas visitors entering Canada via these provinces, these decreases have a significant impact on the national figures. The number of overseas visitors to Quebec also fell 2.8% from March and 10.2% from December. The Atlantic provinces had 5.1% more in April than in March, although they still recorded a 12.3% drop from December. The Prairies, however, experienced increases from March (+9.7%) and December (+3.9%).

Canadian travel to overseas nations declined noticeably in April. About 370,000 Canadians made trips to overseas countries in April, a 9.4% decline from March and a 12.3% drop from the figure recorded in December 2002.

Available on CANSIM: tables 427-0001 to 427-0006.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 5005.

A research paper analysing travel between Canada and other countries by region is forthcoming.

The April 2003 issue of *International travel, advance information*, Vol. 19, no. 4 (66-001-PIE, \$6/\$55) is now available. See *How to order products*.

For more information, contact Client Services (1-800-307-3382; 613-951-7608; fax: 613-951-2909; cult.tourstats@statcan.ca). To enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Frances Kremarik (613-951-4240; frances.kremarik@statcan.ca), Culture, Tourism and the Centre for Education Statistics. □

Travel between Canada and other countries

	December 2002 ^r	March 2003 ^r	April 2003 ^p	March to April 2003	December 2002 to April 2003	April 2003	April 2002 to April 2003
	Seasonally adjusted				Unadjusted		
	'000			% change		'000	% change
Canadian trips abroad¹	3,393	3,082	2,890	-6.2	-14.8	2,917	-10.1
To the United States	2,971	2,674	2,520	-5.7	-15.2	2,514	-10.8
To other countries	421	408	370	-9.4	-12.3	403	-5.6
Same-day car trips to the United States	1,786	1,605	1,536	-4.3	-14.0	1,500	-10.0
Total trips, one or more nights	1,555	1,410	1,319	-6.4	-15.2	1,384	-9.7
United States ²	1,134	1,001	949	-5.2	-16.3	981	-11.3
Car	690	582	553	-5.0	-19.8	548	-10.6
Plane	350	338	328	-2.7	-6.1	371	-9.5
Other modes of transport	95	82	68	-16.5	-27.7	62	-25.1
Other countries ³	421	408	370	-9.4	-12.3	403	-5.6
Travel to Canada¹	3,837	3,348	3,153	-5.8	-17.8	2,409	-18.9
From the United States	3,484	3,040	2,877	-5.4	-17.4	2,205	-19.6
From other countries	353	308	276	-10.3	-21.6	204	-11.5
Same-day car trips from the United States	1,981	1,673	1,580	-5.6	-20.3	1,386	-20.7
Total trips, one or more nights	1,700	1,505	1,322	-12.2	-22.2	925	-16.3
United States ²	1,363	1,208	1,055	-12.6	-22.6	727	-17.7
Car	902	783	698	-10.9	-22.6	467	-15.7
Plane	320	294	250	-15.0	-21.7	194	-18.8
Other modes of transport	142	130	107	-17.9	-24.4	66	-26.7
Other countries ³	336	297	267	-10.2	-20.8	198	-11.0
Most important overseas markets⁴							
United Kingdom	70	66	68	2.8	-2.7	50	15.8
France	28	26	26	-2.5	-8.4	16	-9.2
Japan	42	35	25	-29.0	-40.1	18	-43.3
Germany	27	25	22	-11.8	-20.3	13	-8.5
Mexico	15	11	15	34.6	-4.5	14	67.5
Australia	16	12	12	-5.9	-24.9	8	-10.4
South Korea	15	13	9	-29.1	-37.8	7	-31.0
Netherlands	10	9	9	2.0	-8.5	5	-15.4
Italy	10	8	7	-16.1	-31.3	3	-27.4
Switzerland	8	7	7	-7.1	-12.8	4	-2.8
China	8	7	6	-15.9	-26.1	5	-19.6
Hong Kong	10	8	5	-31.8	-45.6	4	-31.0

^r Revised figures.

^p Preliminary figures.

¹ Totals exceed the sum of "same-day car trips" and "total trips, one or more nights" because they include all of the same-day trips.

² Estimates for the United States include counts of cars and buses, and estimated numbers for planes, trains, boats and other methods.

³ Figures for other countries exclude same-day entries by land only, via the United States.

⁴ Includes same-day and one or more night trips.

Travel to Canada by region of entry

	December 2002 ^r	March 2003 ^r	April 2003 ^p	March to April 2003	December 2002 to April 2003	April 2003	April 2002 to April 2003
	Seasonally adjusted				Unadjusted		
	'000		% change		'000	% change	
Atlantic	205	198	212	7.1	3.2	144	-5.4
From the United States	197	191	205	7.1	3.8	140	-5.5
From other countries	8	7	7	5.1	-12.3	5	-1.3
Quebec	384	338	326	-3.7	-15.3	261	-11.9
From the United States	326	284	273	-3.9	-16.2	225	-13.3
From other countries	59	54	53	-2.8	-10.2	36	-2.0
Ontario	2,378	2,053	1,864	-9.2	-21.6	1,455	-24.2
From the United States	2,232	1,927	1,758	-8.7	-21.2	1,376	-24.7
From other countries	146	126	106	-15.7	-27.2	80	-14.0
Prairies	158	149	150	0.7	-5.0	93	-4.0
From the United States	136	128	127	-0.7	-6.4	80	-4.7
From other countries	22	21	23	9.7	3.9	14	0.6
British Columbia	685	587	576	-1.8	-15.9	517	-13.7
From the United States	569	488	490	0.5	-13.8	449	-12.3
From other countries	116	99	86	-13.0	-26.0	68	-21.8

^r Revised figures.

^p Preliminary figures.

Federal government enterprises finance

Fiscal year ended nearest to December 31, 2001

Federal government business enterprises (including monetary authorities) earned an after-tax profit of \$4.6 billion in 2001, down 6.6% from 2000. Monetary authorities (Bank of Canada and Exchange Fund Account) accounted for \$4.2 billion of this total, a decrease of \$0.3 billion (-6.3%) from 2000.

Total assets of federal government business enterprises increased by \$14.4 billion, or 9.3%, to \$169.5 billion at the end of 2001. Gross debt (total liabilities) reached \$161.8 billion, up \$13.6 billion or 9.2% from 2000. As a result, total net worth increased by \$0.8 billion to \$7.7 billion in 2001.

Federal government business enterprises

Fiscal year ended nearest to December 31

	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
	\$ millions				
Total income	20,181	20,694	20,553	23,150	20,916
Total expenses	16,745	16,636	16,468	17,923	15,940
Net income (loss) before provision for income tax	3,436	4,057	4,085	5,228	4,976
Net income (loss) after provision for income tax	3,403	3,920	3,864	4,974	4,646
Remitted profits to federal government	2,781	3,358	3,727	4,564	4,293

Note: The government business enterprise component contains all entities that are controlled by a government, engaged in commercial operations and are similar in motivation to private business enterprises. It is divided into federal government business enterprises, provincial and territorial government business enterprises, and local government business enterprises. For example, the provincial and territorial government business enterprises are involved in activities such as hydroelectricity, gaming, and liquor sales.

Available on CANSIM: tables 385-0011 to 385-0013.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 1730.

Data are available through custom and special tabulation. For more information on the products or services of the Public Institutions Division, contact Joanne Rice (613-951-0767; joanne.rice@statcan.ca).

To enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Jean-Marc de Beaumont (613-951-1829; jean-marc.de-beaumont@statcan.ca) or Guy Ladouceur (613-951-1847; guy.ladouceur@statcan.ca), Public Institutions Division. ■

Provincial and territorial government enterprises finance

Fiscal year ended nearest to December 31, 2000

In 2000, provincial and territorial government business enterprises earned after-tax profits of \$13.0 billion, a strong increase of \$2.9 billion (+28.2%) from 1999.

The net income growth of \$2.9 billion is explained in part by profit increases in the Ontario electricity (+\$0.7 billion) and lotteries and gaming industries (+\$0.2 billion). The Quebec electricity industry recorded a net income increase of \$0.2 billion. Another notable increase was observed in British Columbia's real estate and finance industry (+\$0.3 billion), while the transportation industry rose by \$1.0 billion. The substantial increase in the transportation industry resulted from the recording of a \$0.9 billion write-off in 1999.

Provincial and territorial lotteries and gaming, as well as liquor and hydro enterprises, generated \$12.1 billion in after-tax profits in 2000. The profits earned by these provincial and territorial government business enterprises in 2000 accounted for almost all the profits remitted to the provincial and territorial governments, \$11.3 billion.

In 2000, the provincial and territorial government business enterprises generated total revenues of \$82.9 billion, an increase of \$10.5 billion (+14.5%) from 1999. Total expenditures increased by \$7.6 billion (+12.2%) to \$69.9 billion.

At the end of 2000, the total assets of the provincial and territorial enterprises reached \$194.7 billion, compared with \$187.4 billion at the end of 1999. The total debt (total liabilities) increased by \$4.4 billion to \$174.3 billion in 2000.

Provincial and territorial government enterprises finance, remitted profits

Fiscal year ended nearest to December 31

	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
	\$ millions				
Total	7,167	7,394	8,193	8,450	10,873
Newfoundland and Labrador	164	180	187	213	255
Prince Edward Island	24	25	21	28	24
Nova Scotia	236	257	260	295	297
New Brunswick	172	170	180	192	193
Quebec	1,941	1,825	1,884	2,182	2,385
Ontario	1,806	1,589	1,786	1,940	3,082
Manitoba	363	375	379	398	241
Saskatchewan	220	556	627	220	1,307
Alberta	1,063	1,135	1,400	1,460	1,494
British Columbia	1,143	1,250	1,434	1,485	1,558
Yukon	10	8	11	10	8
Northwest Territories	24	25	25	25	26
Nunavut				2	3

Note: The government business enterprise component contains all entities that are controlled by a government, engaged in commercial operations and are similar in motivation to private business enterprises. It is divided into federal government business enterprises, provincial and territorial government business enterprises, and local government business enterprises. For example, the provincial and territorial government business enterprises are involved in activities such as hydroelectricity, gaming, and liquor sales.

Available on CANSIM: tables 385-0015 and 385-0016.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 1725.

Data are available through custom and special tabulation. For more information on the products or services of the Public Institutions Division, contact Joanne Rice (613-951-0767; joanne.rice@statcan.ca).

To enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Jean-Marc de Beaumont (613-951-1829; jean-marc.de-beaumont@statcan.ca) or Denis Labelle (613-951-0700; denis.labelle@statcan.ca), Public Institutions Division. ■

Steel primary forms — weekly data

Week ending June 14, 2003 (preliminary)

Steel primary forms production for the week ending June 14 totalled 308 065 metric tonnes, up 1.2% from 304 263 tonnes a week earlier but down 2.9% from 317 199 tonnes in the same week of 2002.

The year-to-date total as of June 14 was 7 270 084 tonnes, down 3.3% from 7 518 346 tonnes in the same period of 2002.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 2131.

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact the dissemination officer (1-866-873-8789; 613-951-9497; manufact@statcan.ca), Manufacturing, Construction and Energy Division. ■

Cereals and oilseeds review

April 2003

In May, Chicago corn futures' prices rallied on weather uncertainties during the first half of the month, but prices eased with warmer and drier weather in the Corn Belt, which allowed farmers to virtually complete planting by June 1. Soybean futures gained about 25 cents a bushel over the month because of forecast pipeline carryout stocks, the weaker US dollar and higher-than-expected export sales.

Winnipeg canola futures' prices were pressured by the appreciation of the Canadian dollar, improved soil moisture conditions, and a higher-than-expected March 31 stock estimate. Barley futures were pressured by the bovine spongiform encephalopathy (BSE) investigation, but a stronger dollar (making corn imports more expensive) and few producer deliveries, combined with cattle moving to pasture, lessened the price impact.

The data from the April issue of *Cereals and oilseeds review* are now available. The information includes data on production, stocks, cash and futures prices, domestic processing, exports, farmers' deliveries and supply-disposition analyses.

The May situation report, an overview of current market conditions, both domestic and international, is also included in the April 2003 issue of *Cereals and oilseeds review* (22-007-XIB, \$11/\$112; 22-007-XPB, \$15/\$149), which will be available soon. See *How to order products*.

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Les Macartney (613-951-8714; les.macartney@statcan.ca), Agriculture Division. ■

Refined petroleum products

January 2003

Data on the supply and disposition and domestic sales of refined petroleum products are now available for January 2003.

Available on CANSIM: tables 134-0001 to 134-0004.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 2150.

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact the dissemination officer (1-866-873-8789; 613-951-9497; energ@statcan.ca), Manufacturing, Construction and Energy Division. ■

Natural gas transportation and distribution

December 2002

Data on natural gas transportation and distribution is now available for December 2002.

Note: This is the last issue of this publication. However, data on natural gas transportation and distribution will continue to be available in CANSIM.

Available on CANSIM: tables 129-0001 to 129-0004.

The December 2002 issue of *Natural gas transportation and distribution*, Vol. 44, no. 12 (55-002-XIB, \$13/\$125) is now available. See *How to order products*.

For general information or to order data, contact the dissemination officer (1-866-873-8789; 613-951-9497; energ@statcan.ca). To enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Pierre Després (613-951-3579; pierre.despres@statcan.ca), Tom Lewis (613-951-3596; tom.lewis@statcan.ca) or Lloyd Cundell (613-951-7346; lloyd.cundell@statcan.ca), Manufacturing, Construction and Energy Division. ■

Balance sheet of the agricultural sector at December 31

2002 and 2001 (revised)

Farm sector equity in Canada edged down 0.3% in 2002 to \$165.2 billion, as farm asset values increased less rapidly than farm debt. Total farm assets rose \$2.1 billion to \$204.4 billion in 2002, while total liabilities increased \$2.7 billion to \$39.2 billion. With the exception of 1991, agricultural sector equity (in current dollars) grew annually from 1987 to 2001.

Data series on the balance sheet for the agricultural sector at December 31 are now available.

Available on CANSIM: table 002-0020.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 5029.

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Marco Morin (613-951-2074; marco.morin@statcan.ca) or Henri Morin (613-951-4109; henri.morin@statcan.ca), Agriculture Division. ■

Agriculture value added account

2002 and 2001 (revised)

The value of agricultural production rose a slight 0.4% from 2001 to \$45.6 billion. This was mainly due to the sales of agricultural products to other farms, which rose 16.2% to \$9.4 billion, the fourth consecutive annual increase. However, the drought that hit some areas in the Prairies led some producers to dip into their inventories of grains and oilseeds in order to support their revenues and feed their livestock. As a result, the value of inventory change decreased by 53.6% between 2001 and 2002. Alberta, the province hardest hit by the drought, saw its value of inventory change fall by more than one billion dollars.

In 2002, the value of agricultural production remained 12.7% above the previous five-year average (1997 to 2001), primarily due to higher sales of agricultural products.

Data series on agriculture value added account are now available.

Available on CANSIM: table 002-0004.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 5030.

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this

release, contact Marco Morin (613-951-2074; marco.morin@statcan.ca) or Henri Morin (613-951-4109; henri.morin@statcan.ca), Agriculture Division. ■

Farm business cash flows

2002 and 2001 (revised)

Farm business operators had less cash available for investment or withdrawal in 2002. After reaching a near-record level in 2000, cash flows fell 3.8% in 2002 to \$9.8 billion, and remained below the previous five-year average (1997 to 2001) of \$10.3 billion.

Data series on farm business cash flows are now available.

Available on CANSIM: table 002-0023.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 5031.

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Marco Morin at (613-951-2074; marco.morin@statcan.ca) or Henri Morin (613-951-4109; henri.morin@statcan.ca), Agriculture Division. ■

Crime and justice research paper series

A new series of analytical studies, designed to explore a wide range of issues in the field of crime and justice, begins today with the release of two papers.

The Crime and justice research paper series will examine topics such as criminal victimization, youth and adult offending, the administration of justice, and perceptions of the justice system and crime in Canadian communities.

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An examination of sex differences in delinquency investigates sex differences in factors associated with delinquent behaviour in a sample of Canadian children aged 12 to 15, using data from the National Longitudinal Survey of Children and Youth (NLSCY).

Childhood aggression and exposure to violence in the home explores the association between witnessing violence in the home and aggressive behaviour of children aged 6 to 11, again using NLSCY data.

An examination of sex differences in delinquency (85-561-MIE2003001, free) and *Childhood aggression and exposure to violence in the home*

(85-561-MIE2003002, free) are now available on Statistics Canada's website (www.statcan.ca). From the *Our products and services* page, under *Browse our Internet publications*, choose *Free*, then *Justice*.

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts or methods of this release, contact Client Services (1-800-387-2231; 613-951-9023), Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics. ■

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

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